

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

CD NO.

DATE OF INFORMATION 1950

DATE DIST. *10* May 1950

NO. OF PAGES 3

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

LANGUAGE Chinese

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U. S. C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

NORTHEAST REVISES PRODUCTION QUOTAS;
SHANGHAI FACTORIES FURNISH OWN POWER

NORTHEAST REVISES PRODUCTION QUOTAS -- Canton Nan-fang Jih-pao, 24 Mar 50

Mukden, 23 March (Hsin-hua) -- The various nationally operated factories and mines in the Northeast are now in the process of setting new quotas. This step is of great significance in advancing Northeast industry. This development, which is the result of a movement to strengthen creative production, makes possible other vital advances.

In November 1949, the Antung Paper Factory's 88-inch paper machine turning out newsprint averaged 9.453 tons of paper a day; the highest daily figure was 12.632 tons. In December 1949, the daily production quota was raised to 12 tons; the average daily production in December 1949 came to 12.67 tons, with a peak of 15.925 tons.

In the seven major mining districts under the Bureau of Coal Mines, the average man-day coal production in January 1949 was 0.35 ton. In December 1949, the average man-day production rate was boosted to 0.55 ton and, at the Hao-kang Coal Mine, the daily rate exceeded 0.68 ton. On this basis, the bureau raised the 1950 quota for the whole district to 0.62 ton, which is 72 percent above the highest Japanese occupation figure of 0.35 ton.

The Fu-shun No 2 Power Plant burned 1.1 kilograms of coal to produce each electrical unit /presumably kilowatt-hour/ in September 1949, and the workers complained at that time when the ratio was set at 0.9 kilogram. But, since the application of the movement, the fuel ratio reached an optimum of 0.77 kilogram, so the general ratio was set at 0.85 kilogram at the end of 1949.

The initiation of this new movement has brought about improvements in both quantity and quality of output, in working hours, and in the conservation of raw materials.

The Hao-kang Coal Mine, the Shih-hsien Paper Manufacturing Corporation in Kirin, and other factories and mines in Northern Manchuria were recovered relatively early; therefore, they began setting their quotas at an early date; but many southern Manchurian factories and mines were comparatively late in opening operations. It is fairly easy for such simple industries as spinning and

- 1 -

CONFIDENTIAL

[illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

weaving, paper manufacturing, etc., to fix quotas; but such enterprises as the machine industry, where the processes of manufacture and production are more complex, have greater difficulty.

At present, three general steps are being taken in many plants to set new quotas:

1. The factory administration will encourage workmen to set new records of creative production; establish and enforce accurate statistical methods; organize cadres to advance technical standards; have leading cadres participate in every important phase of the standardization; survey machine and equipment capacity and labor efficiency; experiment with the quality and quantity of finished goods and raw materials. After the movement has progressed to a definite point, the factory administration committee will make a study of the initial quotas. Then, they can completely enforce the quotas within the better small production groups [hsiao-tsu].

2. The factory administration committee will transmit all the various quotas, which have been completely studied, to the labor union and Communist Party branches for preparation. Democratic discussion will be held among the various small production groups to obtain a consensus of opinion.

3. After the quota has been amended and approved by the factory administration committee, in accordance with the opinions generally offered, a report will be sent to higher authority for approval. After the quota has been instituted in each of the various factories and mines for some time, the Ministry of Industry will be petitioned to approve it.

There is a general tendency to set quotas too low. A survey by the Department of Industry of the Northeast People's government shows that technicians and workers in many mines and factories can generally exceed quotas by 30 to 50 percent. A few factories and mines set quotas too high, which discourages the workers and damages production. The Northeast Department of Industry asks that the various factories and mines obtain a more thorough understanding of the relationship between quotas and the functions of production.

MUKDEN, ANTUNG FACTORIES SET RECORDS -- Canton Nan-fang Jih-pao, 31 Mar 50

Peiping (Central Broadcasting Station) -- Nine factories in Mukden and Antung have exceeded the first quarter's production estimates. The No 5 textile mill in Mukden had exceeded the quarter's quota by 10,000 bolts of cloth by 20 March. The quality was also stepped up above the specifications previously set.

The Mukden foundry also exceeded the quota and during March established the spectacular record of exceeding a month's quota in 13 days. The quota for coarse copper was exceeded by 86.6 percent and that for electrolytic copper by 26.7 percent. Also exceeding the first quarter's quota were: the Mukden machinery works, the nail plant of the Mukden Automobile Factory, Mukden Battery Factory, Mukden Paper Factory, and the grease factory of the chemical works. In Antung, the Antung Paper Factory and the Laotung provincially operated Tan-hua Match Factory.

60 PRIVATE FACTORIES PRODUCE OWN POWER -- New York Hua-ch'iao Jih-pao, 18 Mar 50

Shanghai, 3 March -- Since the interruption of electric power supply in Shanghai due to KMT bombings, a preliminary survey reveals that about 60 private factories are supplying their own electricity by various types of equipment, as follows:

- 2 -
CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

<u>Type of Generator</u>	<u>No. of Factories</u>	<u>Current Capacity (in kw)</u>
Diesel engine	49	11,700
Gas turbine engine	3	3,600
Charcoal burners	4	8
Gas turbine generator	1	400
Steam engine	2	520
APG generator	1	21

In addition to the above, a number of publicly operated factories are also supplying their own current. A total of about 20,000 kilowatts may now be generated by individual plants. Since about 70 percent of this capacity is dependent upon Diesel oil the authorities are giving much attention to assuring an uninterrupted supply of this fuel.

Factories in Shanghai and Wu-hsi are continuing to move to Kai-feng, Tientsin, and Kalgan.

- E N D -

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL